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history. The explanatory matter accompanying the documents is well suited to the purpose intended. The bibliographical references to public documents will be of great assistance to those wishing to extend the investigation.

JESSE MACY.

The Life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, 1737-1832, with his Correspondence and Public Papers. By KATE MASON ROWLAND. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898. Two vols., pp. xx, 400, 487.)

THE author of the excellent *Life of George Mason* has fully sustained her reputation as a biographer in the present volumes. They are characterized by extensive research, good judgment and literary skill; and the reader is carried along by her attractive pages from the youth to the old age of Charles Carroll of Carrollton with increasing interest at every step of his eventful career. This work contains so much valuable material for the historical student, for Carroll was a great letter-writer, that the wonder now is that it had not appeared before. The author has had the use of the family papers now in the possession of descendants of Carroll, the Hon. John Lee Carroll, heir and occupant of "Doughoregan Manor," the estate of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; the Rev. Thomas Sim Lee of Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. William C. Pennington of Baltimore. These were supplemented by valuable letters and papers in the Archives of the State of Maryland, in the library of the Maryland Historical Society, in the Scharf collection of the Johns Hopkins University, and numerous other depositories and autograph collections. There are but few breaks in the record, and the author has handled her abundant materials with care and thoroughness; and "wherever it is possible, letting his own pen guide her record."

Charles Carroll of Carrollton reached the ripe age of ninety-five and is known most conspicuously to posterity as "the last of the signers" of the Declaration of Independence. The well-rounded career of this illustrious and virtuous statesman falls roughly into three periods, of nearly equal cycles: the first, the period of his youth and education; the second and most important, his thirty years of public life and service; and finally the last thirty-two years of his life, when he retired to the quiet and rest of his estate at Doughoregan Manor, in Howard County, Maryland. The Carrolls of Maryland are legion, and at the time of the American Revolution there were four families, all more or less prominent in the social and political affairs of the state. The Carroll pedigree is an old and famous one, the Carrolls of Carrollton and Doughoregan Manor tracing their ancestry to "the old Irish princely family of the Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll, Kings County, Ireland." Charles Carroll, the grandfather of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, was descended in the fourteenth degree from "Fiam or Florence, King of Ely, who died in 1205." The elder Carroll, a Roman Catholic, at the age of twenty-eight migrated to Maryland

in 1688, with a commission as Attorney-General of Maryland and with liberal grants of land from the Lord Proprietary, with whose family marriage had indirectly connected him. The "Protestant Revolution" occurred soon after his arrival, and, in the words of his grandson, he "was destined to experience, even in the asylum he had selected, the evils of that religious persecution from which he had so recently fled. As a Catholic, he was deprived of office." But Carroll received other offices through the favor of Charles, third Lord Baltimore, and gradually obtained large tracts of land, 60,000 acres in all, in various parts of the province, thus laying the foundation of the princely fortune of his descendant, Charles Carroll of Carrollton. "Doughoregan Manor," an estate of 10,000 acres, was included in the above.

Charles Carroll, the second of the line in Maryland, was born in 1702 and through the death of an older brother, Henry, became the heir to his father's estate. The third Charles Carroll "of Carrollton" was born at Annapolis, September 19, 1737. From 1748 to 1757 we find him in France, where he received his classical education. In the latter year he took up his residence in London to study the law, and in 1765 he returned to Maryland. During his residence abroad an interesting correspondence was carried on between father and son, and much of it is reproduced by the author. We note the care with which the father follows the training of his son, advises him about his studies and his acquaintances, praises and exhorts good scholarship, and interests himself in his son's love affairs. He likewise informs him of political affairs at home and confides his feelings over the disabilities imposed upon Catholics by the provincial government, including the double taxation of their lands, and exclusion from office and the suffrage.

Indeed the elder Carroll thought of leaving Maryland altogether. He writes in July 1760: "From what I have said I leave you to judge whether Maryland be a tolerable residence for a Roman Catholic. Were I younger I would certainly quit it; at my age (as I wrote you) a change of climate would certainly shorten my days, but I embrace every opportunity of getting rid of my real property, that if you please you may the sooner and with more ease and less loss leave it." But he assures his son that the latter should be allowed to choose for himself.

The younger Charles was a diligent student; nevertheless, he found some time to mingle in London society, heard the great Pitt, made the acquaintance of Burke, and there met a number of fellow "Marylandians," including Daniel Dulany, his subsequent political antagonist.

The estate of "Carrollton," in Frederick County, part of a tract of land on the Potomac belonging to the original Charles Carroll, "the Immigrant," was to be settled upon the young Charles upon his return to Maryland and henceforth he was to be known as "Charles Carroll of Carrollton." The young Charles returned to Maryland in 1765 and we hear no more about leaving the province. The "disabilities" of Roman Catholics were soon removed, and he was to assume a large share in the activities of his state. It is quite probable that he signalized his return

to America by joining in a demonstration near the Manor against the obnoxious Stamp Act. Thus began the second cycle in his career. Carroll soon leaps into fame in his controversy with Daniel Dulany. The question at issue was the collection of officers' fees, which the House of Burgesses desired to reduce in amount, but in which they were opposed by the Council and Governor Eden, who finally settled the fees by proclamation at the former rate. In a series of articles in the *Maryland Gazette* waged between "Antillon" (Daniel Dulany) and the "First Citizen" (Charles Carroll of Carrollton), the latter championed the cause of the Burgesses and the people, maintained "that fees were taxes and taxes should only be laid upon the people by those who represented them." Four able letters, abounding in legal points and classic lore, appeared in the *Maryland Gazette* in 1773 in reply to as many able papers by "Antillon." The result was a popular victory for "First Citizen," and a repeal of the governor's proclamation followed. The will of the people had been vindicated. Following the "tax on tea" and the Boston Port Bill of 1774, we find Carroll taking part in the destruction of the tea-laden brig, the *Peggy Stewart*, in the harbor of Annapolis. He now appears as a member of the Maryland Convention, of the Provincial Committee of Correspondence, the Committee of Safety, and the Committee of Observation for his town and county. Indeed, Carroll's superior administrative ability commanded the respect of his fellows and he is made to serve on innumerable committees. On January 11, 1775, the Maryland Convention instructs its delegates in the Continental Congress to "disavow in the most solemn manner, all design in the Colonies of Independence," though this position was opposed by Carroll, who favored independence. Carroll is now called outside his state to serve the colonies on a mission to Canada together with Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Chase, as commissioners of Congress; their object being "to promote or form a union" between the colonies and Canada. They were also to supervise the military operations in Canada. The details of this expedition, which proved a failure, are found in the *Journal* of Carroll. Carroll reappeared in the Maryland Convention by June 24, 1776, and largely through his efforts, Maryland now fell into line with the other colonies for independence. On July 4 following, Carroll was chosen a delegate to the Continental Congress. He took his seat on the 18th and on August 2, Carroll and his colleagues signed the engrossed draft of the Declaration. The author refers to the oft-repeated story that Carroll added "of Carrollton" to his signature when jestingly reminded that there were others in Maryland bearing the same name, and points out that Carroll had always written his name thus since his return to America. Congress now placed him on the Board of War. In August, 1776, we again find Carroll in the Maryland Convention assisting on a committee in drafting a Declaration of Rights and Constitution for Maryland, which owed at least one unique feature to his authorship, the electoral college for the choice of state senators. Maryland's attitude on the adoption of the Articles of Confederation next claims attention. Maryland did not

propose to allow the states like Virginia possessing large Western lands an unjust advantage over those possessing none and instructed her delegates to secure an amendment authorizing and empowering the Congress "to ascertain and restrict the boundaries of such of the confederate states which claim to extend to the river Mississippi or South Sea." The author attributes this action to "an unfortunate and short-sighted jealousy against the states possessed of unsettled western lands;" and adds "it is surprising to find Maryland statesmen advocating it;" but fails to recognize the fact that this was the only way Maryland could protect her own interests, and that "justice and sound policy" justified her course of procedure in refusing to ratify until satisfactory concessions were made. Carroll was at Valley Forge in the winter of 1778 on a commission from the Continental Congress, and always remained a firm friend and supporter of Washington. In November 1778 Carroll resigned his seat in Congress, preferring, in common with many others at this time, to the dismay of Washington, a seat in the assembly of his own state. He was re-elected to Congress in 1780 but again resigned. In May 1783 he became president of the Maryland senate. He was next chosen a delegate to the Federal Convention, but declined. He was a leader of the Federalists in his state and undoubtedly had an active part in the adoption of the Constitution by the Maryland Convention of 1788, but we have no details of his views, as his correspondence covering this period has been lost. Carroll is now sent to the United States Senate and immediately engages in active committee work. He took a leading part in favor of the Funding Bill and favored the Potomac site for the capital of the United States and in recognition of his leadership in the latter movement, the Potomac party in the Senate was referred to by Maclay of Pennsylvania as "Carroll and Co." Maclay, however, was appeased by Carroll's amendment giving the temporary residence to Philadelphia for ten years. Carroll's term expired in two years, but he was returned to the Senate for a six years' term. He also held a seat at the same time in the Maryland senate, but upon the passage of a disqualifying law by the Maryland legislature in December, 1792, he remained in the Maryland senate and resigned his seat in the United States Senate, saying: "Thus I have got rid of a trust which I really accepted with reluctance."

Carroll now rounded out his public career in the Maryland legislature and performed many useful services to his state. He retired to private life in 1800 and almost simultaneously with the retirement of the Federalist party, of which he was a conspicuous member. He favored the Jay treaty, and opposed, with Hamilton and Washington, "the Jacobin tendencies of the French Republic." With the advent of the hitherto untried Jeffersonian democracy Carroll had strange forebodings of the future. Of Jefferson, he writes: "Mr. Jefferson is too theoretical and fanciful a statesman to direct with steadiness and prudence the affairs of this extensive and growing Confederacy." In his retirement at Doughoregan Manor, Charles Carroll of Carrollton still kept up his lively interest in public affairs, American and European, and the author

gives us a detailed insight into the views of this political philosopher and seer. The "Manor" was always a centre of attraction for people of culture and many distinguished guests, foreign and native, were entertained under its roof. In a contemporary paper is found this tribute: "His mansion has given celebrity to the hospitality of Maryland, by being opened to distinguished visitors from every quarter of the globe. The utility of his public life is gilded by the peaceful beams of his declining years."

July 4, 1826, marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and likewise the dramatic death of Jefferson and Adams, two of the three remaining "signers." Charles Carroll of Carrollton survived these events by six years and on November 14, 1832, he too "was gathered to his fathers."

Carroll was a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman, though not always fortunate in his political prophecies. Punctuality, regular habits, frugality, modesty and purity of character were attributes of the man; and he was possessed to a marked degree of tact and executive ability.

This "limited letter press" edition of the life of Charles Carroll of Carrollton is an excellent sample of the printer's art and is unusually free from typographical errors. In Volume II., p. 360, line 19 should read 1828 (instead of 1822). In the Index, the reference to "Peggy Stewart Day" should read I. 131 (instead of II. 131). The work is minutely indexed and the author has taken great pains to indicate in footnotes the source of every letter and every statement quoted. While the correspondence of Carroll is freely incorporated in the text, his public papers are given in appendices, covering one third of the book, and include the *Letters of the First Citizen*, the *Journal of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, during his visit to Canada, in 1776, as one of the Commissioners from Congress*, the Carroll wills, 1718, 1728, 1780, 1831; and genealogical notes of the Carroll family, the latter being accompanied by an unique chart giving a synopsis of the O'Carroll pedigree. There is a bibliography and a list of portraits of Charles Carroll of Carrollton; and the book is illustrated with half-tones of the three Charles Carrolls, of Doughoregan Manor, and the Annapolis home, together with a frontispiece showing the "Arms of Carroll, chiefs of Ely, Kings County, Ireland," and bearing the motto *In fide et in bello forte*. It is significant that when his grandfather, Charles Carroll, the "Immigrant," came to Maryland in 1688, he changed the family motto to *Ubi cumque, cum Libertate*, and so it remained.

J. WM. BLACK.

The History of Our Navy, from its Origin to the Present Day, 1775-1897. By JOHN R. SPEARS. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897. Four vols., pp. xv, 416; xvi, 425; xvi, 469; xx, 607.)

THE history of warfare, be it military or naval, is crowded with incident, resembling therein man's daily life in the world; but differing also